



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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PURE WRENCH
CANS

No. 16,135.

號二廿月正年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

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Hongkong, December 8, 1914. 1217

THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should

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Correspondents must forward their

names and addresses with any communica-

tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily

for publication but as evidence of good

faith.

All matter for publication should be

written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be

addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

WAR NEWS.

Great indignation is felt in Norway at the action of a German Prize Court in condemning five Norwegian steamers for carrying contraband destined for England.

A terrible railway collision occurred late in December at Kalisz (Poland) between a crowded German troop train and a train returning with wounded German officers. Over twenty carriages were smashed to atoms. Four hundred were killed and five hundred injured. A number of railway officials have been arrested and charged with treason.

GERMAN LOSE INITIATIVE.

London, Jan. 9.

Eyewitness further states that among the points which we may fairly claim superiority in clothing. Most of the prisoners express the greatest admiration of the better quality and warmth of British clothes.

After reviewing the various stages of the war, Eyewitness says, "Since the German failure to reach Calais a slow but marked change has occurred, resulting in the definite passing of the initiative into the hands of the Allies. Although the enemy is acting on the defensive, he has by no means altogether given up attacking, but it is more in the nature of counter-attacks either to regain lost ground or to relieve pressure at some other part of the German line. Only by balancing the total results of attacks on both sides and understanding the difference in the motives inspiring them can a clear idea be obtained of the really marked progress made by the Allies."

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11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

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12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1906. 1906

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THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Entries close for the Races.
2 p.m.—Reserves v. Scouts on H.K. Cricket Club ground.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 26:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.
5.30 p.m.—St. John's Cathedral Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY, January 29:—
Opening night of "The Grotesques".

SATURDAY, January 30:—
11.30 a.m.—Distribution of prizes at the Diocesan School.
3 p.m.—Garden Fete in the grounds of the H.K. University.

TUESDAY, February 2:—
11.30 a.m.—West Point Co. Meeting.
11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. Land Invest. and Agency Co's. Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, February 3:—
Field Day for Volunteers and Reserves.

TUESDAY, February 9:—
Noon.—H.K. U. & M. Steamboat Co's. Meeting.

SUNDAY, February 14:—
Chinese New Year Day.

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for mobilizing on the German and Austrian frontiers were so old that the officials found that things were being done twice as quickly as they had expected, because, forsooth, they had omitted to consider the fact that the speed of trains had been nearly doubled since the plans were made, and that there were now double lines where before had been but a single track.

Most significant of all is his account of the changed political and social relations of the Russian people, and he predicts that Russia, as we have known it in the past, will disappear with this war. He cites instances where proscribed revolutionaries are at this moment working hand in hand with their former oppressors with the greatest cordiality on both sides:

"For example, the officials superintending the commissariat department found their arrangements disastrously inadequate, and were pulled out of their difficulty by a very able revolutionary who is now one of the Government's most valued advisers. Much of the Red Cross organization is in the hands of revolutionaries, and revolutionaries (only lately under the supervision of the police, who made a habit of searching their houses) now sit on the committees, in some cases controlling them, which deal with the housing and feeding of the women and children whose husbands and fathers have gone to the war. It is so throughout. It is impossible for those who do not know the conditions to realize the extraordinary nature of these events. But it is open to all to foresee their inevitable result.

That result will, certainly, be a changed Russia. There have been writers, both English and American, who have said that England and France, the two free countries, were, in this war, the allies of the Czar and not of the Russian people. I think they should consider the opinion of the revolutionaries, who are better able to judge of that than we. They, for the first time in their history, are the allies of the Czar. They do not think to lose by it. Nor do they think they are acting against the interests of the people, whose cause they have at heart, and for whose sake they have sacrificed so much. No; they well know that it will be impossible to relegate to their old position of suppressed enemies to the State men and women who have served the State so well in their hour of most serious need.

The revolutionists will have helped in the salvation of their country. They will not, when that salvation is accomplished, be once more under the supervision of the police. They are now actually sharing committee work with their declared opponents. When the war is over, they will be left with an influence in the government of Russia, not derived from fear. The Czar will find himself at the head of a State much more like that of England in its constitution than could have been foreseen in recent years. The throne will be strengthened by widening its base, not by increasing its height.

It is generally believed by those conversant with the internal affairs of Russia, that at the outbreak of the present great struggle that Russia was on the brink of wide-spread revolution and that she was saved from civil strife only by the Kaiser's declaration of war against her. Then, to a man, the Russians forgot their domestic differences and responded with alacrity to the challenge of pan-Germanic arrogance. Some interesting observations are made in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" on this point by a writer who signs his article "Anglicanum," the Russian word for Englishman. He describes how, upon his arrival in Petrograd, with which he appears to have had a long and close acquaintance that he found 120,000 workmen on strike and, he says, this is the point they were not on strike for higher wages, no single case did the men make a demand from their masters. In no single case had a man gone on strike because of a visible grievance which his master could put right. No concession by the masters could have brought the men back to work. The only answer they returned, when asked why there was a strike, was that they were dissatisfied with their lives; with the present conditions of the workingman; and that they intended to disorganize the State until these conditions were altered. Things seemed to the Russian Government about as bad as they very well could be, and orders were actually given for the severest possible repressive measures, which would perhaps have involved a large-scale battle, probably a massacre, certainly a state of war. The moment it became clear in Petrograd that Germany was determined on war, the repressive measures were countermanded, two days before they were to have taken effect, and the workmen went instantly and quietly back to work. Many of those who were not called to the colours by the mobilization orders themselves volunteered for the front. The actual declaration of war was greeted by a great outburst of enthusiasm. He describes the demonstrations in the streets, the appearance of the Czar—unguarded—and says: "There could be no doubt of the sudden and genuine unity of feeling among the people. Even the police, usually hated, were no longer regarded as enemies. I myself saw a detachment of mounted police heartily cheered in the Nevsky Prospekt by the crowd. They had probably never been cheered before in their lives." The writer scouts the idea that Russia had any aggressive designs, and gives a quaint proof of his assertion: "I have heard it said that Russia wished for war, and made it inevitable, and that a proof of this may be found in the surprising speed with which she was able to mobilize. She did, indeed, mobilize with surprising speed, but that is, as it happens, a proof that her intentions had not been warlike. No one was more surprised at this speed than the officials whose business it was to manage the mobilizations. The plans

CEMENT COMP. NY LOSSES.

SHIPBUILDER'S CLAIM PARTLY UPHOLD.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., delivered his reserved judgment this morning in the action between the Man Shing Lee firm of shipbuilders, plaintiffs, versus the Green Island Cement Company, finding for plaintiffs as to a portion of the work covered by the claim.

Plaintiffs' claim was for \$3,810 for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiffs to defendants' steamship Ching Chow at defendants' request. The defence disclosed by the pleadings was that defendants never contracted with the Man Shing Lee firm but with another firm, the Tung Yik, to whom they paid accounts for work including that alleged by plaintiffs to have been done by them.

Counsel for plaintiffs, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson (Messrs. Hastings and Hastings); for defendants, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Hung (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Dougan and Harston).

This friendship's judgment was as follows:—Although there has been a considerable amount of evidence taken in this case, and a simple one, to determine, it is admitted that Wan Lee, who is the plaintiff firm, was instructed by the defendant's representatives to carry out a portion of the extra work which forms the subject of the claim. The question is whether he was instructed in the capacity of the foreman or employee of the Tung Yik firm or not. If so, the action fails; if not, the plaintiff succeeds, on, at any rate, a portion of his claim.

The facts are shortly as follows: On 22nd July, 1913, the defendant company accepted a tender of the Tung Yik firm to do certain specified work on their steamship Ching Chow, the work was begun on the next day, and in September following the Tung Yik gave a sub-contract to the plaintiff firm for the unfinished portion of the specified work. The work under the sub-contract was begun on the 10th September and the next day or thereabouts. Captain Arthur, the defendants' superintendent, gave Wan Lee, the manager of the plaintiff firm, certain oral instructions as to extra work to be carried out on the ship, which is admittedly outside the Tung Yik contract, and a plan was afterwards drawn up by Wan Lee by the master of the vessel, Captain Doyle, which shows some of the extra work contemplated. This plan it seems had been prepared for the work in the Tung Yik contract. Wan Lee as a fact states that he, informed Capt. Arthur of his sub-contract from the Tung Yik, but this is wholly denied by Capt. Arthur who says that Fung Cheung, a partner in the Tung Yik, who had been hitherto superintending the work, introduced Wan Lee as the foreman of the Tung Yik who "would do the work very much better."

These facts, as a fact, have been complaints as to delay in the work. Various interviews took place between Capt. Arthur and Wan Lee and between Capt. Doyle and Wan Lee and they both state that they always regarded Wan Lee as the employee of the Tung Yik, invariably addressing him as "Tung Yik No. 1," to which Wan Lee took no objection. In fact, they both state that they knew nothing of the existence of the Man Shing Lee firm in regard to the work until shortly before the action was brought. Whether Wan Lee is telling the truth or not when he says he disclosed the name of his firm and of his sub-contract, it entirely accepts the evidence of both Capt. Arthur and Capt. Doyle that they in fact regarded him as an employee of the Tung Yik and not as an independent contractor. He was, as a fact, carrying on work which had been entrusted to the Tung Yik and I think it unlikely that a Chinese contractor would tamely under the circumstances to accept this manner put on him. In the light, however, of the evidence on which the defendants rely the assumption that these gentlemen mistook the plaintiff for an employee of the Tung Yik will not avail them if in fact he was not. In addition to the alleged extra work the plaintiff was instructed by Capt. Arthur to make certain skylight doors. Capt. Arthur alleges this work was also given to him by "Tung Yik No. 1," which is denied by the plaintiff. A separate payment of \$160 was, however, made to the plaintiff on November 7 in respect of a bill rendered in the firm, name of the Man Shing Lee and received by Wan Lee on behalf of the firm. Both Capt. Arthur and Capt. Doyle had several interviews with the plaintiff in the course of the work, as they allege, regarding him as the employee of the Tung Yik. After the completion of the work there is an entire conflict of evidence as to the interviews between the representatives of the defendant firm, Fung Cheung, the Tung Yik contractor and the plaintiff. The latter swears that he had two interviews with Capt. Arthur alone early in November when he rendered his bill for extra work for the skylight, but that he was paid for the later and refused payment for the extra. Capt. Arthur, on the other hand, declares that no such interviews took place and that he, having had an interview with the plaintiff alone, was the only visit paid him, the plaintiff, was in company with Fung Cheung in December when four bills were presented to him by Fung Cheung when he approved two for payment returning the other two and that the entire conversation was between himself and Fung Cheung, the plaintiff being present at the time and saying nothing. I shall refer to these alleged interviews later. These bills were strongly relied on in support of the plaintiff's case; two of them are in the name of Tung Yik No. (1)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On the back page of this issue will be found some interesting news items.

Entries for the next Hongkong Race Meeting (Feb. 22, 23 and 24) close to-morrow.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, Share General Brokers, announce that the Langkat Output on the 20th instant was 234 tons.

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club raised \$1,000 for the Belgian refugees by their performances of the fairy play "Snow-white and the Frog Prince."

The players in the Scouts versus Reserves cricket match to-morrow will tiffin in the pavilion and will be at home to their friends during the afternoon.

Miss Ellis, residing in the Old Kowloon Hotel, reports that some time yesterday some person entered her room and stole three pearls valued at \$30 and a silver needle case worth \$3.

Lance-Sergeant Grimmett discovered a Chinese this morning, apparently a coolie of about 60 years, hanging by the neck in a goal shed near Ah King's slip way. The body was removed to the mortuary.

A big haul of jewellery took place last night at a house in Gough Street occupied by a student. The thief, who entered the house by means of the verandah, after climbing the water spout, stole 33 pieces of jewellery valued at \$3449.

The pending Summary Court action in which the French Consul General, M. Gaston Liebert, is sued by Tang Fung Woon for \$1,000, was again mentioned yesterday. Mr. L. Lewis, one of the solicitors engaged, informing the Judge that it would probably be settled out of court.

The story of an alleged conspiracy to secure \$1700 from a Swatow foreign goods dealer was outlined by Mr. Russ before Mr. Woon this afternoon. A Chinese charged with the conspiracy was deposed by Mr. Goldring. After statements had been made by the solicitors, the case was adjourned.

Lifeboats, etc., requisited by Tung Cheung with the Tung Yik ship; (2) for balance of Tung Yik contract and requisited by Tung Yik. The other two are in the name of Man Shing Lee (1) for skylight doors requisited by Wan Lee with Man Shing Lee ship; (2) for extra work which forms the subject of the plaintiff's claim. The bills, however, appear to be in the same handwriting, and the plaintiff says his bill was written in English by a man who was not in his employment, or in that of the Tung Yik. Capt. Arthur says that he did not, when the bills were presented, notice the headings on them, and that he handed back to Fung Cheung two of the bills, that for balance of Tung Yik contract, and the Man Shing Lee bill for extra work, as the contract time was overdue and penalties had been incurred, stating that they would have to be considered by the defendant company.

Well then, the following facts were established: that the Man Shing Lee had in fact a sub-contract with the Tung Yik, that the Tung Yik whilst presenting bills for balance due on their contract and for lifeboats did not present a bill for such extra work, and that the bill for such extra work was presented in the name of the Man Shing Lee, which admittedly had an entirely distinct business at Western Street, and even assuming Captain Arthur's recollection to be correct, that this bill was actually handed to him by Fung Cheung; it would seem unlikely if the work was, as alleged, the Tung Yik's, that Fung Cheung, who was at the time presenting claims by the Tung Yik, would be a party to making the claim for the Man Shing Lee, his sub-contractors, and otherwise that in the name of Tung Yik. Furthermore the order for the skylight was admittedly given to the plaintiff personally and he presented a bill for it as I have already stated in the name of the Man Shing Lee and received it in his own name Wan Lee, with the Man Shing Lee's chop official. The defendants contended that if the skylight bill was passed as work given to plaintiff why should not the bill for extra work have been passed likewise. The answer, I believe is, what I have already stated, that the defendants' recollection is in fact under a mistaken assumption believe that the order for extra work was being given to the plaintiff as the employee of Tung Yik and this is consistent with the defendants' contention that no price was fixed for the extra work as it was regarded in part as work incidental to the Tung Yik contract.

As to the alleged incident both Captain Arthur and Mr. Sheld state that plaintiff offered to put back certain coils as "it would put him to expense" and it was contended by defendants that this protest is inconsistent with plaintiff's having an independent contract and that therefore the protest is a forgery of the Tung Yik but I think it is equally consistent with his being interested under his sub-contract which we know existed. This suggestion was acquiesced in by the two witnesses named.

Then as to the interview of the 11th December Mr. Hobbs, an assistant in the employ of defendant company, stated that he saw the plaintiff with Fung Cheung a number of times after the work was completed and the ship had sailed, but never alone, and that his conversation was always with Fung Cheung, that he had no conversation with plaintiff, and that on December 11, he saw both men

THE PRACTICE OF "STANDING" DRINKS.

A SUGGESTION.

As is generally known, attention has been drawn from time to time since the war broke out to the great efforts put forward in England, France and Russia to curtail the use of alcohol both by the troops and the general population. In Russia the cessation of the monopoly of the sale of vodka has resulted in an improved moral tone of the population and a large sum being available for the relief of distress, all of which has more than compensated the nation for its self-deny attitude. In France the sale of absinthe has been prohibited, while in England the public houses are closed at 10 instead of 12 p.m., with good results.

The late Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have also strongly urged upon the people the great objection that there is to offering alcoholic drink to the troops, and the Archbishop and others have made the suggestion that many people might be willing to become abstinents during the war, in order to give a practical example to those who are enlisting in the new armies.

As is pointed out, the circumstances in this Colony are somewhat different from those at home in that we have not large numbers of soldiers training in our midst, but it has been suggested at recent meetings of societies engaged in Church work and by local residents that many in Hongkong might be willing during the war to give up the practice of "standing" drinks or receiving drinks from others and to devote the sums so saved to one or other of the relief funds. The simple rule might be not to offer or accept alcoholic refreshment which entails the signing of a check or the payment of cash, apart from regular meals.

There would be no need for any formal declaration, but merely the resolve to give up the practice and a rough calculation of the sum so saved in each individual case.

If there should be any widespread demand for a token to be worn by persons who were willing to accept the rule, arrangements could easily be made for this to be done.

The suggestion seems to us to be one that is likely to commend itself to many residents of the Colony, particularly to those who really believe that the "standing drink" habit, in which alcohol is almost invariably the basis of entertainment offered, is very frequently carried to excess. Its adoption would doubtless lead to an augmentation of one or other of the Funds necessitated by the war, and though it might do little permanent good as a remedy towards curtailment in the use of alcohol, it is not likely to do harm in that direction. We are inclined to think that those interested in "The Trade" will look upon the suggestion with strong disfavour, notwithstanding the possibility of their realising the undoubted benefits that would result to others. On the whole, though we do not quite approve of dealing with a serious social question in other than a direct and practicable way, we think that, in the present circumstances, it might be given a trial.

As this is a matter of no little importance, we would be glad to receive the views of our readers regarding it.—Ed.]

when the letter of that date was drawn up in the presence of both of them, read over to both and signed by Tung Yik, agreeing to receive his bill for extra work in consideration of his being paid the contract price for his work notwithstanding penalties incurred by delay in completion. The plaintiff denies that he was present at all at this interview and says that Mr. Hobbs in his evidence contradicted himself as to whether the bill for extra work was handed to him by the plaintiff or by Fung Cheung. At first he stated that the plaintiff did so and he subsequently corrected himself and said the Tung Yik man did so. And here I think the answer to interrogatories is important which reads: "A bill was presented to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. by a person who stated that he was representing the plaintiffs and whose name was unknown to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., repudiated and returned the bill and have no copy thereof; but they think that its amount was the same, or approximately the same, as the amount claimed in the writ." This, I think, must properly be regarded as an admission that an unknown man, not Fung Cheung, must have presented a bill similar to the claim, as it is admitted that no other bill of the Tung Yik firm for extra work was presented by Fung Cheung. This goes in support of the plaintiff's allegation that he did personally present Shewan, Tomes and Co. with this bill prior to the interview of December 11. I am asked by the plaintiff's counsel to find as a fact that Mr. Hobbs is mistaken in asserting that plaintiff was present with Fung Cheung at the interview on December 11 when the letter was signed. This I cannot do and I entirely acquit Mr. Hobbs as I have already done Capt. Arthur of any want of bona fides in the matter. Mr. Hobbs had seen the plaintiff, he asserts, many times previously and if the fact of his being or not being present at this interview was in my opinion germane to the findings in this action I certainly should not be prepared to reject Mr. Hobbs' evidence on the point. The interview and letter of December 11, however, I think, only be used in proof that the plaintiff held himself out to be an employee of the Tung Yik and as such requisited in the terms of the letter signed by Tung Yik, and has consequently waived any claim for the extra work. This however, Mr. Jenkins has persisted in not his case, as in fact it could not be from the terms

A BANK'S SECURITY.

EXECUTOR'S RESIST A RECEIVING ORDER.

The bankruptcy matter which came before the Judge in the form of an application for the discharge of a receiving order against the estate of Li Chiu Fan, a few days ago, when it was mentioned that the executors were suffering the indignity of having a bailiff in possession of the family house, came up at the Bankruptcy Court before the Chief Justice again this afternoon, when Mr. P. C. Jenkins applied for a receiving order on behalf of the Bank of Taiwan, who held a promissory note for \$30,000 against the estate.

Mr. Needham (of Evans and Needham) opposed the application on behalf of the two executors of the estate.

Mr. Jenkins in the course of his address said the deceased's son undertook to give security to the bank for the note of his father and on his failing to do so the bank filed a petition that the estate should be administered in bankruptcy. The executor filed affidavits to the effect that the estate was a valuable one worth probably six or seven lakhs of dollars and 24 properties filed in the Land Office were set out. The executor admitted that quite a number of the properties were mortgaged, but stated that allowing for this the estate would realise at least three or four lakhs. That affidavit had been answered by others filed by, among others, Mr. Hooper.

Mr. Needham objected that he only received notice of these affidavits that morning, and alleged that they had been deliberately held back with the view to getting an adjournment. He submitted that the petition should be dismissed, as no reason for an order had been disclosed. His Lordship ordered an adjournment.

DEBTOR BORROWS ASSETS.

To Become a Bankrupt.

A curious case came before the Chief Justice in the Bankruptcy Court this afternoon. The official Receiver stated that the doctor Tse Sai Sang, a man with a wife and five children earning only \$20 a month, had no assets and hearing that some assets were necessary to obtain a receiving order, and borrowed \$300 from a friend. The liabilities were between \$4,000 and \$5,000 and the \$300 would be swallowed up in costs. He submitted that to grant the order would be to establish a dangerous precedent, as if it were done every judgment creditor would make a similar application to avoid imprisonment.

Mr. Shenton, who made the application, submitted that this was a case in which his Lordship's discretionary power should be used. The reason of debtor's failure was that he signed a promissory note for his firm, though he did not receive a cent of the money.

His Lordship adjourned the case to next Bankruptcy day.

HONGKONG FIRMS BANKRUPT.

In the Bankruptcy Court this afternoon the Chief Justice made receiving orders against the firms of P. Soffiet & Co. and Jorge & Co. on creditors' petitions.

of the statement of defence. His position is that plaintiff had never had a distinct contract at all for extra work and that the fact that he was present at the settlement and took no part in strong evidence of the non-existence of a distinct contract. To this Mr. Potter replies that there was no necessity for the plaintiff to be present as a mere employee and that if he was there outside, as he alleges, as a sub-contractor, to obtain his money, he was not there as an employee of Tung Yik. In view of the fact that the plaintiff was given the extra work as the employee of the Tung Yik although the defendants' representatives believed him to be so. The fact of my discrediting the "Saxone" story (which as I have said does not go to the material issue of fact) as to his presence at the interview with Mr. Hobbs on December 11 will not in the light of the evidence, as a whole justify my rejecting his claim. I repeat what I stated which I have found to exist in the plaintiff's favour, i.e., the existence of the sub-contract, the arrival of the plaintiffs on the work some months after the Tung Yik work began the instructions admittedly given plaintiff personally as to the extra work, the non-presentation by the Tung Yik of a bill for extra work, the distinct order as to the skylight and the rendering by the plaintiff in both cases of his Man Shing Lee bill. I cannot agree at the hearing that the absence of Fung Cheung from the witness-box was regrettable. If the plaintiff's story is true Fung Cheung could have corroborated it, but it is not true his evidence would certainly have been very material to the defendants' case. The plaintiff's claim succeeds in so far as the admitted extra work for cabins as concerned and also for the other work which defendants admit to be outside the Tung Yik contract, i.e., the work on the engineers' store, boys' room, mess room and certain repairs to the captain's room. It was no part of the plaintiffs' sub-contract and it is admitted that he took the order and executed the work. The same remark applies, I think, to the replacing of the cabins, which was outside Tung Yik's original contract. So much of the claim as is for work connected with the sub-contract, which formed part of Tung Yik's contract, is disallowed. I give my judgments for the plaintiff and direct a reference to the Registrar to investigate this claim in the claim account, with instructions to call for all necessary vouchers. There will be liberty to apply.

Mr. Jenkins applied for and was granted a writ of execution for enforcement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

A NEW WAR MINISTER FOR GERMANY.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY SILENCE GERMAN BATTERIES.

ALLIES "SOLIDLY HOLDING THEIR ENTIRE POSITION."

NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 6.20 p.m.
A telegram from Amsterdam states that an official Berlin message says that General von Falkenhayn has resigned the position of War Minister. The Kaiser accepted the resignation and appointed him a General of Infantry. General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Lieut. General and War Minister.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

The chief of the General Staff at Delhi has sent the following telegram, dated Jan. 21, 5.50 p.m., to Maj. General Kelly:—
The situation in India continues satisfactory. All quiet on frontier. Recruiting statistics very satisfactory.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 12.45 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—
The enemy in the morning gained a footing in a trench north of Notre Dame de Lorette, but were expelled by a counter-attack, losing 100 prisoners. In an attack south of the Thiépval, region of Albert, on the night of the 19th inst., the enemy reached our entanglements. Three successive attacks at La Boisselle were repulsed. An attack at Fontaine aux Chaumes in Argonne was repulsed after a hand-to-hand fight.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 5.50 p.m.

A French *communiqué* states that artillery duels took place from the Sea to the Lyx and also south of the Somme and the Aisne, where we silenced the enemy's batteries. North of Massiges our artillery had an advantage. There is no change in Argonne to the north-west of Pont à Mousson. In Bois le Pretre, the enemy violently counter-attacked and succeeded in re-capturing 20 metres of 500 metres of trenches, which we had captured on the preceding day. We are solidly holding the entire position. An infantry action has been proceeding since the night of the 19th inst. In the section of Thann we are making slow progress over extremely difficult ground.

GERMAN AEROPLANES AND AVIATORS CAPTURED.

A French Government telegram states that on the 18th instant two German aeroplanes landed in the French lines between St. Menchould and Bar Je Duc with apparatus intact. The four aviators were made prisoners.

THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 9.40 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—
Our troops in Bukovina are advancing successfully. They occupied villages seven miles northward of Dornavatra, and made prisoners. The Germans in the Rava region twice resumed a partial offensive, but they were forced back. The enemy attacked a bridge-head at Vitkovitz in the night-time, using searchlights, star shells, and burning straw, but Russian artillery, at a range of 300 paces, felled them down. German artillery fiercely bombarded our positions southward of Radloff, and fired two villages behind our lines. They then delivered a massed attack, reaching our barbed-wire entanglements, where they were defeated by a withering fire.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY SILENCES GERMAN BATTERIES.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 8.20 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states: We are keeping in contact with the enemy at Malva, whose attempts to penetrate our line failed. We took the offensive at Skemp, which the Germans hurriedly evacuated. Our artillery was a match for the Germans and silenced several batteries. We carried Vorokhta in Bukovina and defeated an attempted offensive action at Kiolibaba, making prisoners.

THE MYSTERIOUS AIRCRAFT RAID.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 11.25 p.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that a German Admiralty report says that Naval airships attacked fortified places on the English East Coast, and successfully dropped bombs. They were shot at, but returned safely.

PURSUIT OF TURKISH REARGUARD.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 4.35 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says that the Army in the Caucasus were engaged in a series of combats in the region of Asulik, Lavror, and Kravani on the 19th inst., with Turkish rearguards, the remnants of which are retreating precipitately. We captured many prisoners and a Turkish camp. We occupied Ardauchoh on the 18th inst.

TWELVE TURKISH SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 4.35 a.m.

A Russian destroyer sank twelve Turkish merchantmen near Arkhove.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The employment returns for December, 1914, show that interruption of trade caused by the war is being rapidly overcome. Trades affected by war continued very busy and worked considerable overtime. Cotton showed great improvement, and an upward movement was also shown by other textile trades, as well as the coal and iron industries. Trade Unions, with a net membership of over 900,000, show the percentage of unemployed as 2.5 as compared with 2.9 at the end of November and 2.6 at the end of December, 1913. The percentage of unemployment among trades where insurance is compulsory was 3.3 compared with 3.7 at the end of November, and 4.2 at the end of December, 1913. Trade had, therefore, after a temporary decline owing to the war, reached the level of 1913 in almost all cases, and in certain industries was much above normal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1.15 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* states:—The enemy violently bombarded our positions to the north of Notre Dame de Lorette; then, at five o'clock in the morning, delivered a fresh attack, which was instantly checked. In Champagne we occupied two little woods north of a farm at Beauséjour, the enemy counter-attacking unsuccessfully. In Argonne the Germans essayed a serious attack on the salient of our line. Near St. Hubert there was a violent bombardment which wrecked our trenches. Then the Germans rushed to the attack, which was repulsed by our infantry. Artillery fire and fighting continued at Harmanus and Weilerkoff.

AN OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

Allies Marching To "Complete Success."

A French official Note emphasises that the Allies have made general progress, which at certain points is very appreciable. Indeed there has been a general retreat of the Germans except to the north-east of Soissons. It can be affirmed that the Allies need only prepare with untiring patience in order to obtain complete success. The German offensive is broken and the enemy's defensive will be broken in turn.

HOLLAND'S QUESTION TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 10.45 p.m.

A telegram from The Hague states that the Government is inquiring of Germany about the alleged passage of airships over Holland.

LECTURE BY SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

"CAUSES OF THE WAR."

At the University Hall last evening Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., Vice-Chancellor of the University, gave an important lecture dealing with the primary causes of the present war.

Sir Charles Eliot had a large audience which included the Chief Justice, Sir William Rivers Davies, Dr. Lander, Bishop of Victoria, Commodore and Mr. Austruther, Professor Middleton Smith, Major General Kelly, Hon. Mr. David Landale, Hon. Mr. Charles Severn, Hon. Mr. Shellim, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Hon. Mr. E. E. Pallock, K. C. Mr. and Mrs. G. E. B. Reavis.

Sir Charles expressed his appreciation of the dimensions of his audience. His subject was a very large one and had a great many sides, some of which he would not be able to touch at all, including that of armaments. He thought it could be proved that the armaments of Germany as compared with those of other powers proved the intention of preparing for aggressive war; it would require no lecture to show that. Similarly, he did not propose to go into German "culture" and her desire to force it on the world.

The causes of the war fell into two classes—immediate and ulterior—because it was always the case with great movements like wars and revolutions, which were started by some definite but after very small event. The real cause was something very much larger and was generally the temper of a considerable section of mankind. As an illustration of the difference between these causes he cited a powder magazine and a spark which fell on it and set it on fire. The spark had no effect unless the powder magazine was there. In the last 25 years Britain had had many disputes with Russia about her frontiers in central Asia. Troops were found on the wrong side of the frontiers and there was plenty of cause for war. But the spark, ignited again and again, did not fall on the powder magazine. The present war had plenty of sparks and powder too. At the present moment ten nations were engaged in the war and Sir Charles went on to explain the different reasons which led up to their being connected with the war. Great Britain supported Belgium neutrality against German aggression.

Dealing with the ulterior causes the lecturer dwelt on the conflict between Serbia and the distribution of the Balkan race making special mention as to their strength in 1300, the creation of Bulgaria, Hungary, Macedonia made at the Congress at Vienna in 1833; to the Russian Turkish war in 1877, the general temper of the people inhabiting Eastern Europe, and the anxiety of the Slavs in the Kingdom of Serbia and outside her borders to unite politically. The Germans in the war were not liked inasmuch as they tried to impose the German language and customs upon them. The Austrians disliked the Slavs if possible more than the Germans. In the last 30 years Austria had done its best to retard the development of the Serbian Empire. In chronological order Sir Charles next dealt with the Turkish Revolution in 1908 and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was a technical violation of the treaty of Berlin. The hatred kindled in Russia was very deep but Russia was unable to do anything. It was in a weak condition after the Japanese war. Then followed the Balkan war in 1912 when an end was nearly made of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The feeling between Austria and Russia became more acute but it was generally understood that so long as the present aged Emperor of Austria lived neither country was likely to move. Sir Charles turned on the overture made in 1913 by Germany or Austria to Italy when the ex-Prime Minister of the Italian Parliament was asked if they would join them in making war on Serbia. That statement had never been contradicted and presumably was absolutely correct. Nothing happened because, it was to be presumed, the Italians refused to join in an

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for children, be sure that it contains no opium. Many of the best are free from opium and are very good. Do not buy any that contain opium. Do not buy any that contain opium. Do not buy any that contain opium.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE LATE EARL ROBERTS' GRANDSON.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lady Edwina Lewis, wife of Major Lewis and daughter of the late Earl Roberts, has given birth to a son.

(Yah Ts Yat Po's Service.)

BRANCH BANKS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

PEKING, Jan. 21.

The Financial Department has decided to establish banking branches in the principal towns and markets throughout the country.

TO TAX OIL.

A bill for the purpose of levying a tax upon oils is now under discussion in the Legislative Council.

AN IMPEACHMENT CAN-CELED.

The impeachment of Admiral Lam Koon Hong has been cancelled on the recommendation of Chu Kai Kim, the Minister for the Interior, who had investigated the case.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D.

OFFICERS TRAINING LECTURES.
Wednesday, 27th January—Strategy of the War—Lieut. Col. Moberly, D.S.O. This lecture will be given at St. Andrew's Hall at 5.45 p.m. and will be open to N. C. O.s H. K. V. C. and H. K. V. R. in uniform.

PARADES.
Parades for Saturday, 23rd instant, Nil.
DETAIL.
Orderly Officer, Lieut. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Crawford.
To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section, Artillery.
To furnish Guard to-morrow, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co.

SPORTING.

Association Football.

An exciting match will take place between Confedians F. C. and Lam Liong to-morrow on the Military Ground, commencing 2.45 p.m.

that the feeling of the majority of the Chinese nation was favourable to Germany. It was not anti-British or anti-French, but was anti-Japanese and because of the fight at Tientsin where Japan attacked Germany, the sentiment of China was for Germany. Because it was against Japan. Yet he did not propose to discuss the relations of China and Japan for every country had got its own dangers and dislikes, but if they thought the Japanese were dangerous for them and the Germans were not dangerous, he asked them to remember the instructions the German Emperor gave to the troops which he sent to Peking in 1900. "No quarter is to be given; no prisoners will be taken." No other European monarch, no other European Government used such language as this on that occasion or had used such language for a very long time. They had also to remember the manner in which Tientsin was originally occupied by Germany in November 1877 when two German subjects, Roman Catholic missionaries, were killed by robbers in Shanghai. Germany at once dispatched men of war to Tientsin, drove out the Chinese garrison and occupied the place and demanded a lease of territory for ninety-nine years and the mining and railway concessions in Shanghai. This was quite parallel with what happened on the annexation of the Archduke of Austria. In both cases a crime had been committed which deserved a punishment, but the punishment demanded was wholly out of proportion to the crime; more than that, it had no connection with the crime. If Germany was victorious in this war she would most certainly say "Recent events have shown Tientsin is not safe and in order to make it safe she must have larger, much larger, concessions of territory and very much larger garrisons." And then they had to consider her repudiation of treaties and agreements and her treatment of Belgium and ask themselves whether a State like China which is a military power was not strong enough to be comfortable if there was a large German force in Chinese territory. It was not his intention to make that lecture a glorification of Great Britain, but there was one fact he could not help giving them. It looked as if Germany was indeed no longer that in this war British and Asiatic troops have fought and still were fighting side by side as brothers in arms. Both the soldiers of England and the natives of India, different in race and language, were fighting and that they were free agents, without any compulsion, could not be doubted. If there was the smallest doubt about the whole-hearted loyalty of the natives of India we should not venture to trust them as we did, to defend our trenches in critical positions at the front. China like Japan was an independent country, and he could not say that he looked forward to seeing them on the fighting side. But though the prospect was troubled at present, he hoped for the future a long peace; that the spirit of comradeship between Asiatic and European would make itself felt so that it would be increasingly easy to associate on terms of friendship and mutual respect. Sir William Rivers Davies proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was heartily given.

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TO-NIGHT, 22nd JANUARY

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SHOWING A GIPSY GIRL'S DEVOTION TO A BLIND MAN

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NEW COMIO, HISTORICAL & INTERESTING FILMS.

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We are now offering our complete Stock of Ladies and Gents Boots and Shoes at Special Sale Prices. Owing to the Enormous Advances in the Price of Leather, the lines quoted below must command your closest attention.

SLIPPERS.

30 Pairs only of Gents Leather Slippers, Recommended for Wear.
Usual Prices 3.25 to 4.50 Pair.
Sale Prices 2.50 to 3.25 Pair.

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Original Prices 5.00 to 8.50 Pair.
To be Cleared at 2.00 Pair.

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Smart Shapes in Black or Tan Box Calf. Style and Comfort combined.

Usual Prices
Boots 9.50 Pair.
Shoes 8.50 Pair.

Sale Prices
Boots 8.50 Pair.
Shoes 7.50 Pair.

Serviceable Boots and Shoes in Black or Tan Calf, suitable for Boy's School Wear.

Original Prices 3.75 to 5.50 Pair. Sale Price 2.50 Pair.

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CANTON NOTES.

(By our Chinese Correspondent.)

CANTON, Jan. 20.

More than \$5,000 was raised by the members of the Y.M.C.A. in Canton in the last two weeks when they had a membership campaign. More than a hundred new members were admitted. This is the best year they had in the last three years. It is asserted. Each member pays \$10 for admission to the association. Some, however, pay more than that. One is called a sustaining member when contributing \$50 or more.

SCHOOL MAGAZINES.

Student publications are getting popular in Canton. The Nam Mao School here has been publishing a monthly journal, and this year the Canton Christian College also issues a monthly. Next month there will be an English weekly published by Chinese students under an American missionary's management.

MEETING OF MISSIONARIES.

The Christian Council of Kwangtung Province in session here last week has decided to hold a province-wide religious revival sometime this year. In this year's session the absence of German missionaries was noted. A member of the session said that some of the German mission work had to be given up, because of the absence of some of the workers in Europe with the army. Nevertheless, more than seventy delegates attended the session from different parts of the province. A committee has been appointed by the Council to improve the economic conditions of the Christians as the present war and the recent flood have wrought no little suffering to the Christians whose religious activity has thus been affected.

SEEDS AND PLANTS FOR THE COMING SPRING.

To enable the farmers to obtain suitable seeds and plants for the coming spring, the Agricultural Experiment Station at Canton will provide seeds and plants to the farmers of the province almost free, at an exceedingly low price. From this station's list it would be everything under the sun can be raised in one part or another in this province. Attached to the names and prices of the various classes of plants and seeds were descriptions and instructions showing when and where each may be raised. It is understood that the Government will send this price-list to the magistrates, instructing them to call on the farmers of their jurisdictions to avail themselves of this opportunity to improve their produce by applying to the experiment station for all help they want.

The leading man in this experiment station at present is Mr. Chung Chow Yuen, D.S. in Agriculture, a graduate of Iowa University, U.S.A. He has under his supervision the experiments of many newly imported plants of economic value. Besides supervising experiments, Mr. Yuen also acts as the dean of the agricultural institute attached to the station. To extend his work further, Mr. Yuen is also a lecturer in scientific subjects in Kwangtung College at the western of Canton.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The Report of the Committee which is to be presented at the Second Ordinary Meeting of members, to be held at the College on the 4th prox., states:—
The membership now totals one hundred and sixty, ten of whom are honorary members.
In the Statement of Accounts is shown a net credit balance of \$223.36, being \$11.69 less than the amount brought forward on the 1st January, 1914.
The following gentlemen were re-elected at the First Ordinary Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1914: Mr. H. Dixon (President), Mr. J. P. Brown (Hon. Secretary), Messrs. M. Fernandez, E. J. Noronha, J. M. Noronha, Jos. D. Ousaud, Dr. F. M. Green, Ousaud, Messrs. J. Gray, Ousaud and J. J. Ribeiro. Pursuant to Rule 5 (ii) of the Association, the Committee now retire.

The Committee deeply regret the death of the Rev. Bro. Peter who succeeded Rev. Bro. Adrian as Director of the College and Patron of the Association. The new Director, Rev. Bro. Almar, has kindly consented to become a Patron of the Association.

During the last quarter of the year under review a series of ten lectures on commercial subjects were delivered at the College Hall by various foreign and members of the Association to whom the Committee beg to tender their thanks.
The Association took over the administration of the Baden-Powell Troop of Boy Scouts in the 1st October. His Excellency Major-General W. L. Kelly, C.M., sworn-in the Members of the Scout Troop at a Parade held in the College Square on the 23rd September.

Two scholarships of \$18 each, known as Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarships, and four of \$10 each, known as the Old Boys' Scholarships, were presented for competition by the pupils of the College.
Eight handsome volumes of the well-known series of "Empire Builders" were offered by us for the best essays on "The British Empire." The papers were kindly examined by Mr. Q. B. de Martie, Supervisor of English Schools, and the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by the Rev. Bro. Director on Empire Day. After the presentation the students saluted the flag and proceeded to the Cathedral for the Empire Day Service. A report of the proceedings and two photos were sent to the Rev. Bro. who replied by sending his "innocent thanks for the able manner in which the prize and objects of the Empire Movement were carried out." We have also moved to the Rev. Bro. Director 200 Empire Movement leaflets.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the best variety of dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

RICE FIRMS BANKRUPT.

A Question of Practice.

The affairs of the Kwang Yick and Kwang Mow firms of rice merchants, which came into the bankruptcy Court in consequence of the difficulties and disappearance of the managing partners, again came before the Chief Justice, to whom the Official Receiver applied for an order of adjudication and the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Yung Chai as trustee to his giving security to the satisfaction of the Official Receiver. He made an application on November 11, and the Court expressed the view that it would be advisable to call a further meeting of creditors. A further meeting was held and the same resolution was passed. In accordance with that resolution he made the present application.
Mr. C. F. Mason (D'Almeida and Mason) applied for costs in connection with these adjudications. He was instructed to act for certain creditors and in pursuance of a notice in the "Gazette" he filed his proof of the claims just before the meeting, but the proofs were rejected by the Official Receiver on the ground that they were not in time to be dealt with. The point he took before Mr. Justice Gompertz was that there was no limitation of time in the notice, and as there were no bankruptcy rules in this Colony proofs could be filed at any time before the meeting. He asked for his costs in regard to the application which he made on the ground that a meeting had been improperly held. Mr. Mason mentioned that Mr. Justice Gompertz intimated that the Official Receiver would be within his rights in stating in the notice of meeting that no proofs would be accepted within 24 hours of the meeting, and this had been done in regard to all subsequent meetings. His Lordship made the order asked for by the Official Receiver and instructed Mr. Mason and Mr. Crow (who made a similar application for costs) to apply to Mr. Justice Gompertz in Chambers.

A LEGAL MISUNDERSTANDING.

STANING.

Interrogatories and Imprisonment.

Mr. Tozer, in a case in the Summary Court this morning, informed the Judge that though discovery of documents was ordered by his Lordship last Friday and he had sent interrogatories to Mr. Faithfull, who was appearing on the other side, Mr. Faithfull had not answered them. He asked for a commitment to prison. Mr. Faithfull: Who? Mr. Tozer: Mr. Tozer repeated that the interrogatories had not been replied to and it was important.
Mr. Faithfull said Mr. Tozer had evidently not looked up the local ordinance which said that a solicitor must apply for leave to administer interrogatories.
His Lordship said discovery did not include interrogatories. The solicitors had better go into Chambers to discuss the matter.
Mr. Faithfull said he supposed neither he nor his client would be committed to prison (laughter).
His Lordship: No.

THE GERMAN GIBRALTAR.

In the following paragraph of interest in itself, the "Pall Mall Gazette" ingeniously contrives, by suggestion, to apply to the Kaiser the famous expletive introduced by Bernard Shaw into "Pygmalion," and by Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Eliza Doolittle, the flower-girl of "Piccadilly Circus":—
Illustrated postcards recently found on German prisoners contain a picture of Calais and a succinct history of the place. The information must be very much abridged if there is any room left for the address and a word or two of greeting. Probably it is confined to a dissertation on the brutality of Edward III. in proposing to hang the Burgundians, and to a statement that the town was once taken from the English. Anyhow, it is described as the "German Gibraltar," which is, to say the least of it, at once inaccurate and premature. We do not know if there is any reference to the Monarch who died in the belief that the word Calais would be found written on her heart—or the sobriquet by which she has been known to the world. All this might be rewritten, with William substituted for Mary.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Other Vessels.

The P. M. S. S. Korea arrived at San Francisco on the 18th January.
The S.S. Unika sailed from Calcutta on the 22nd January, and may be expected here on or about the 25th January.

Late Arrivals.

The T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru which sailed from San Francisco on the 28th December last, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai on Monday, the 25th January, at 8 a.m.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 22, 1915.

On London: Bank Rate ... 1/ 9/ 1/ 30 days sight ... 1/ 10/ 1/ 4 months sight ... 1/ 11/ 1/ 6 months sight ... 1/ 12/ On demand ... 32 1/2 On Berlin: On demand ... 32 1/2 On New York: On demand ... 43 1/2 On Bombay: On demand ... 133 1/2 On Calcutta: On demand ... 133 1/2 On Singapore: On demand ... 75 1/2 On Shanghai: On demand ... 75 1/2 On Yokohama: On demand ... 75 1/2 Gold Loan: 140 lbs (per ton) ... 87 1/2 Sovereigns (per 100) ... 111 1/2 Bar Silver (per 100) ... 52 1/2 Chinese Copper Cash: 100 ... 4 1/2 Chinese Copper Cash: 100 ... 4 1/2 Rate of Native Interest: 8 1/2 % Chinese Sdn. Coin: 10 ... 15 1/2 % Hongkong Sdn. Coin: 10 ... 15 1/2 %

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 21.
Windsor, British steamer, 2,438 T. Cantell, Chinwangtao Jan. 15. Coal and Groundnuts.—Downs & Co., Ltd.
Barkley, Dutch str., 2,447, ton. Warrington, Dutch Jan. 15. General.—N. Y. K. Ferry, Norwegian str., 374 T. Joben, Hobson Jan. 20. General.—Curves.

January 22.
Hakama, British str., 441 T. H. Stewart, Swatow Jan. 21. General.—Doolittle & Co., Ltd.
Oma, British str., 4,299, Cope Lynch, Manila Jan. 20. General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tea, British str., 1,366, Walker, Manila Jan. 19. General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Jada, French steamer, 290 T. J. Pannier, Haiphong Jan. 20. Rice.—W. Jack.

Hongkong, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, Shanghai and Swatow Jan. 21. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Thames, Dutch str., 2,444, A. de Lange, Amoy Jan. 20. Ladang.—Jaya-China-Japan Line.

Hakura Maru, Japanese str., 1,914 T. Okazaki, Moji Jan. 16. Coal.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hakama, from Swatow, Mr. J. P. Anderson, Mr. B. L. Anderson, Mr. S. A. Nagel.
Per Tean, from Manila, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Windsor from Chinwangtao reported: Ice in Gulf of Pechili for 30 miles off. N.W. to W. by winds, choppy sea bearing port, light N.E. by winds, smooth sea.

The British steamer Hakama from Swatow reported: Light N.W. by breeze, smooth sea, fine and clear weather.

The British steamer Tean from Manila reported: Fine weather, light to moderate winds.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Public is informed that the late bag which is made up on board the Canton Night steamer at 4.50 p.m. daily, is intended for correspondence taken to the steamer by those wishing to send same after the mail has closed at the G.P.O. at 4.50 p.m., and not for correspondence posted at the G.P.O. after that time.

The S.S. Dumbel with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Sunday, the 20th December, is due to arrive here on Friday, the 22nd inst.

The S.S. Panama Maru with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Monday, the 21st inst., is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

Mails will close for:—
HAIPHONG & PAKHOI.
Per Bagin, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.

HAIPHONG.
Per Haio, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN VIA YOKOHAMA.
Per Fooking, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN VIA MOJI.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per Sankoku Maru, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.
Registration at 9.30 a.m.
Letters 10 a.m.

(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai British P.O. Thursday, 28th Jan.)
BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SURA-BAYA.
Per Tjitarum, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per Lingchow, Registration 3.30 p.m.
Letters 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.

(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai British P.O. Thursday, 28th Jan.)
SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA VIA TAMPUL.
Per Daji Maru, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 24th Jan.

SWATOW.
Per Hakama, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 24th Jan.

HAIPHONG.
Per Shingliang, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 25th Jan.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per Haio, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 26th Jan.

SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT & EUROPE.

Per Dumbel, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan.
Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a.m.
Registration at 10.15 a.m.
Up to 10.30 a.m.
Registration, Kowloon P.O., 9.30 a.m.
Letters at 11 a.m.

Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HOSOLU, U.S.A., SOUTH AMERICA & CANADA VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
(Europe via Siberia).
Per Tean Maru, Registration at 10 a.m.
Letters at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, the 26th Jan.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai British P.O. Friday, 29th Jan.)

STRAIGHT AT IT.

HERE is no one of our "Testing around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason why we should not say so, for we can see why you should not do so. The preparation is remarkable on account of its wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is on sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

To-day's Advertisements.

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Hongkong Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 noon on the Undermentioned dates for the following services:—

Forage Monday 1st Feb.
Meat Monday 8th Feb.
General Supplies 'A' Thursday 11th Feb.
General Supplies 'B' Thursday 11th Feb.

Hospital Supplies Monday 15th Feb.
Washing Thursday 18th Feb.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked Tender for Forage, etc. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, January 22, 1915. 63

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a Sea Voyage.
Apply BOX No. 332.
Care of CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1915. 60

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that we have taken over the stock-in-trade, business premises, lately occupied by KATON & CO., and all in future carry on the Business of Merchants, Commission Agents and Tobaccoists under the Name of THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1915. 61

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the next RACE MEETING close to the Undersecretary TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 23rd inst. Those entering Ponies are requested to send their Entries to the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club No. 3, Chater Road, Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex before 2 p.m. By Order.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1915. 62

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

OF DENMARK.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Date received. From Addressed.

8/12/14. Shanghai ... Chuenchong.

17/12/14. Kobe ... Tanhainhatt.

27/12/14. Shanghai ... Kienyuen.

28/12/14. Shanghai ... Chongshing Co.

31/12/14. Kobe ... Willington Tongwo.

11/1/15. Nagasaki ... Namang.

19/1/15. Shanghai ... Milner Victoria.

1/1/15. Shanghai ... Lee House Street.

R. BLACK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong Station.

Hongkong, January 22, 1915. 58

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Address Station From

Buyer Mail ... Tonbridge.

Chongwaing Chop ... Penang.

Manwah Gilman Bazaar ... Penang.

Fonglocky ... Darwin.

Hurdman ... Bombay.

Kitchoon Chop Chowoh ... Kuala Lumpur.

Kasim Kunchang ... Sandakan.

Leisang ... Kampar.

Lingmoh Wansay Haiphong St. ... Indio.

Manahung Teoseng Yuen ... Lerika.

Mowchee ... Haiphong.

Ngohpohlin ... Penang.

Tangkangph ... Singapore.

W. B. ELWES,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1915. 59

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARQUEL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Washing Books.

Price ... 30 cents.

TO LET.

TO LET.
FLATS, "WILD DELL," 147, Wancha Road.
Houses, Gap Road, Morrison Hill.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of Co-operators Department,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1915. 54

TO LET.
TO LET—2 Spacious Godowns Nos. 103 and 108A, Praya East.
Apply to—
GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1915. 53

TO LET.
FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, or married couple, a two well furnished Room—Electric Light, Tennis and Board if desired. Upper Level.
Apply to "BREEZY,"
U/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1914. 1317

TO LET.
UGINSLAND WEST, Peak Road, recently renovated, furnished, moderate rent.
Apply to
THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, Ltd.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1914. 1192

TO LET.
FLATS in HUMPHREYS BUILDING, Nos. 105 and 106, Kowloon. SIX ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1914.

TO LET.
SMALL BUNGALOW, Barker Road, Peak, suitable for one or two Bachelors.
Apply to "BUNGALOW,"
U/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1914. 1130

TO LET.
No. 3, "LYREMOUN VILLAS," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1915. 20

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914. 126

TO LET.
TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Verandah, on the Upper Level. Light and airy. Good view of the Harbour.
Apply X.Y.Z.
U/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1915. 6

TO LET.
OR CREST, No. 7 the Peak, furnished bungalow for one or two years from 1st April. Moderate rent.
Apply
P. M. HODGSON,
Courts of Justice.
Hongkong, January 20, 1915. 61

TO LET.
No. 59, The Peak (5 Cameron Villas).
No. 62, The Peak (No. 2 Cameron Villas).
No. 19 BELLIS TERRACE.
"KIRKENDAL" furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak.
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLEN SHILE" Barker Road, Peak.
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.
ROOMS suitable for Office on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," Peak.
No. 2 DES VIEUX VILLAS, 51 Peak (unfurnished).
No. 25 SHILEY STREET.
"ELLANDUNAN" No. 54 Mount Kallit Road. 5 rooms unfurnished from 1st March.
No. 1 Nathan Road Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview) from 1st February.
Apply to
LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1915. 1077

TO LET.

TO LET.
168 The Peak. THE KENNELS.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1074

TO LET.
TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the GERMAN BANK.

GODOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1914. 940

TO LET.
HOUSES in OLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
1 HILLSIDE, 110, The Peak.
GODOWN NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
GODOWN'S at Wanchai.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1914.

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FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, or married couple, a two well furnished Room—Electric Light, Tennis and Board if desired. Upper Level.
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